

June 3, 1982

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 3171

feel that this new hospital is a mistake.

They believe that veterans should be mainstreamed out of the Veterans Administration health care system into local community hospitals. They ask: Is there not a better way to do the job?

The question is eminently worth asking, for the sake of veterans, their families, and for all taxpayers. The question deserves an answer, but the answer is one that will take time to formulate—as a matter of fact, and as a matter of policy.

As of now, Mr. Speaker, no one has made a plausible case that veterans with service-connected infirmities and disabilities would be better served, or served at less cost, in community hospitals. And certainly no one has made a convincing case for gambling on the health needs of veterans as the debate goes on.

Anyone who has taken the time—as I repeatedly have—to walk the corridors, wards, nursing stations, and waiting rooms of the old VA hospital in Portland, and to speak with doctors, nurses, and patients, will be shaken by what he learns.

For example, the surgical department has the operating room on one floor, the nurses' and doctors' station on another, and the intensive care unit on yet another. The elevator that connects the floors is creaky and unreliable. In emergencies, when the elevator is not working, medical personnel run up and down the stairs; patients have to be carted. We cannot consign veterans to this kind of health care treatment.

Though this is by no means as important as the priority of topflight medical care, there is yet another dimension to this hospital; one of jobs. At a time when unemployment in Oregon is at 11.4 percent, the VA hospital keeps 1,292 people at work, pumps \$32.3 million directly into the economy, plus another \$19.8 million spent by the hospital on medical supplies, materials, and training.

And there are others, some of them veterans and some of them nonveterans, who have a personal stake in the construction of this hospital.

They are the people who will build it.

There are 161,000 Oregonians today who are eager for work, but for whom no work is available. With this project, they will find 26,000 weeks of work, and their names will appear on nearly \$50 million worth of payroll checks.

NEW BUDGET RESOLUTION SHOULD INCLUDE HOUSE-PASSED AMENDMENTS

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, although the House failed to adopt any one of the budgets last week, the House did

demonstrate by its vote in favor of a number of amendments what it did support. It voted to eliminate the cuts in the medicare program; it voted to add funding to certain education programs, including those at the elementary and secondary levels as well as higher education student financial assistance. We voted to increase from 4 to 5 percent the annual cap for pay increases for Federal employees. Additionally we voted to maintain the COLA on benefits for civilian and military retirees.

I would hope that when the Budget Committee returns to us with its recommendations it will incorporate in its budget those amendments on which the House has already voted favorably. There is no confusion as to where the House stands as to those issues.

REMOVAL OF NAME AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3117, THE ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT

Mrs. BOUQUARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3117, the Economic Equity Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4, INTELLIGENCE IDENTITIES PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the unfinished business is the question of agreeing to the conference report on the bill, H.R. 4, on which further proceedings were postponed on Wednesday, June 2, 1982.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 315, nays 32, not voting 85, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]
YEAS—315

Akaka
Albosta
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Archer
Aspin
Atkinson
AuCoin
Badham
Bafalis
Bailey (PA)
Barnard
Barnes
Bedell
Bellenson
Benedict
Benjamin
Bennett
Bereuter
Bethune
Bevill
Biaggi
Bliley
Boland

Boner
Borah
Boucher
Bouquard
Bowen
Breaux
Brinkley
Brodehead
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown (CA)
Brown (CO)
Broyhill
Butler
Byron
Carnahan
Carnoy
Chapple
Cheney
Clausen
Clinger
Coats
Coelho
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Conable
Conte
Corcoran

Coughlin
Coyne, James
Coyne, William
Craig
Crane, Daniel
Crane, Philip
Daniel, Dan
Daniel, R. W.
Dannemeyer
Daub
Davis
de la Garza
DeNardis
Derwinski
Dingell
Dorgan
Dougherty
Downey
Duncan
Dunn
Dwyer
Dyson
Early
Edwards (AL)
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
Emery
English

Erlenborn
Evans (DE)
Evans (IA)
Evans (IN)
Fary
Fasell
Fenwick
Ferraro
Fields
Findley
Flippo
Florio
Foglietta
Foley
Ford (MI)
Forsythe
Fountain
Fowler
Frank
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gaydos
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gillman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gooding
Gore
Gramm
Green
Gregg
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall, Ralph
Hall, Sam
Hamilton
Hammer Schmidt
Hance
Hansen (ID)
Hansen (UT)
Harkin
Hartnett
Hawkins
Heckler
Hefner
Hendon
Hertel
Hightower
Hiller
Hillis
Holland
Hollenbeck
Holt
Hopkins
Horton
Howard
Hubbard
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Island
Jeffords
Jeffries
Johnston
Jones (OK)
Jones (TN)
Kasen
Kemp
Kindness
Kramer
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lantos
Latta

Burton, Phillip
Clay
Crockett
Delaham
Edgar
Edwards (CA)
Garcia
Gejdenson
Gray
Jacobs
Kastenmeier

Addabbo
Bailey (MO)
Beard
Bingham
Blanchard
Boggs
Boiling

Leach
Leath
LeBoutillier
Lee
Leland
Lent
Levitas
Lewis
Livingston
Loeffler
Long (LA)
Long (MD)
Lott
Lowery (CA)
Lowry (WA)
Lujan
Luken
Lundine
Madigan
Markey
Martin (IL)
Martin (NC)
Martin (NY)
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazoli
McClory
McCollum
McCarty
McDade
McDonald
McEwen
McGrath
Mica
Michel
Mikulski
Miller (OH)
Mineta
Mishin
Moakley
Moahan
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead
Morrison
Murtha
Myers
Napier
Natcher
Neftigan
Nelson
Nichols
Nowak
O'Brien
Oakar
Obey
Ooley
Panetta
Parris
Pashayan
Patman
Paul
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pickle
Porter
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Rallsback
Rangel
Ratchford
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo

NAYS—32

Kennelly
Kildee
Lehman
Miller (CA)
Mitchell (MD)
Oberstar
Ottinger
Pease
Reuss
Rodino
Roybal

NOT VOTING—85

Brown (OH)
Burgener
Burton, John
Campbell
Chappell
Chisholm
Collins (TX)

Ritter
Roberts (KS)
Robinson
Roemer
Rogers
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rudd
Russo
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schneider
Schroeder
Schulze
Sensenbrenner
Shamansky
Shannon
Sharp
Shaw
Shelby
Shumway
Shuster
Siljander
Simon
Skeen
Skepton
Smith (AL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Snowe
Snyder
Solari
Solomon
Spence
St Germain
Stangeland
Stanton
Staton
Stenholm
Stratton
Studds
Swift
Synar
Tauke
Taweh
Thomas
Udall
Vander Jagt
Volker
Walgren
Walker
Wampler
Watkins
Weber (MN)
Weber (OH)
Waltchurst
Whitley
Whittaker
Whitten
Williams (MT)
Williams (OH)
Wynn
Wirth
Wolf
Wortley
Wright
Wyden
Wylie
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (MO)
Zablocki

Sabo
Savage
Schumer
Seiberling
Stark
Vento
Weaver
Weiss
Wolpe
Yates

H 3172

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Dicks	Hagedorn	Patterson
Dixon	Hatcher	Petri
Donnelly	Hefel	Pritchard
Dornan	Hoyer	Richmond
Dowdy	Huckaby	Roberts (SD)
Dreier	Jenkins	Roe
Dymally	Jones (NC)	Rosenthal
Eckart	Kogovsek	Rousselot
Erdahl	Lungren	Santini
Ertel	Marks	Smith (PA)
Evans (GA)	Marlenee	Stokes
Fazio	Marriott	Stump
Fiedler	Mattox	Taylor
Fish	McCloskey	Traxler
Fithian	McHugh	Tribble
Ford (TN)	McKinney	Washington
Frost	Mitchell (NY)	Waxman
Ginn	Moffett	White
Goldwater	Molinari	Wilson
Gradison	Mottl	Zeferetti
Grisham	Murphy	
Guarini	Neal	

□ 1015

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Addabbo for, with Mr. Ford of Tennessee against.

Mr. Roe for, with Mr. Richmond against.
Mr. Guarini for, with Mr. Washington against.

Mr. Zeferetti for, with Mr. Dymally against.

Mr. WEAVER and Mr. GRAY changed their votes from "yea" to "nay".

Mr. ROEMER and Mr. BEILENSEN changed their votes from "nay" to "yea".

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANAGEMENT WEEK IN AMERICA

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 225) to designate the week beginning June 1, 1981, and ending June 7, 1981, as "Management Week in America," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUCOIN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 225

Whereas the high level of dedication of the members of the management profession has contributed significantly to the success of the American free enterprise system;

Whereas the quality of management is of crucial importance in ensuring increased production of superior goods and services at costs that permit successful competition in both domestic and world markets; and

Whereas the first week in June has been recognized as a proper time for acknowledging the essential role of the management profession in ensuring the continued strength of the American economy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning June 1, 1981, and ending June 7, 1981, is designated "Management Week in America", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARCIA

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARCIA: On page 2, line 3, after the word "beginning" strike "June 1, 1981, and ending June 7, 1981," and insert in lieu thereof, "June 5, 1983 and ending June 11, 1983."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

TITLE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARCIA

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title amendment offered by Mr. GARCIA: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to designate the week beginning June 5, 1983, and ending June 11, 1983, as 'Management Week in America'."

The title amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table

□ 1030

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION WEEK

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 149) to designate the week of June 6, 1982, through June 12, 1982, as "National Child Abuse Prevention Week", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HILER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I want to thank the majority of my colleagues who joined me in sponsoring the companion measure, House Joint Resolution 416, and helping make possible approval of "National Child Abuse Prevention Week." I especially want to thank my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Ms. OAKAR, for her support and assistance in making House consideration of this bill possible. I also want to thank the chairman, Mr. GARCIA, for expeditiously moving this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first time Congress has officially recognized the outstanding efforts of several largely volunteer organizations that are trying to curb one of our Nation's most tragic problems.

It is disgraceful that a nation such as ours will likely see 2 million young

children become victims of child abuse this year. It is tragic that 5,000 of those children may be killed by their parents or parent surrogates.

This bill alone will not stop child abuse. It will, however, help create much-needed public awareness that we, in fact, do have a very serious problem, and that there are several organizations effectively working to solve it.

Mr. Speaker, I especially want to mention a very special lady in South Bend, Ind., who first brought to me the idea of a child abuse awareness week. Her name is Mrs. Betty Stratigos, president of the South Bend chapter of Parents Anonymous. She is living testimony to the virtues and rewards of voluntarism in our society, and serves not only as an example to me, but to thousands of others in northern Indiana.

Parents Anonymous is but one of many outstanding organizations this bill is designed to honor. Others include the National Exchange Club Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse; the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse; the National Child Abuse Coalition; and the American Humane Association.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 149

Whereas the incidence and prevalence of child abuse and neglect have reached alarming proportions in the United States;

Whereas an estimated two million children become victims of child abuse in this Nation each year;

Whereas an estimated five thousand of these children die as a result of such abuse each year;

Whereas the Nation faces a continuing need to support innovative programs to prevent child abuse and assist parents and family members in which child abuse occurs;

Whereas Congress has expressed its commitment to seeking and applying solutions to this problem by enacting the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974;

Whereas many dedicated individuals and private organizations, including the National Exchange Club Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse, Parents Anonymous, the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, American Humane Association, and other members of the National Child Abuse Coalition, are working to counter the ravages of abuse and neglect and to help child abusers break their destructive pattern of behavior;

Whereas the average cost for a public welfare agency to serve a family through a child abuse program is twenty times greater than self-help programs administered by private organizations;

Whereas organizations, such as the National Exchange Club Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse, Parents Anonymous and other members of the National Child Abuse Coalition are expediting efforts to prevent child abuse in the next genera-